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The club has many other valuable He reported to the census of 1880 that Book." It also has posters—some with cartoons—which it can supply at two dollars per hundred, containing quota-tions from John Sherman on wool priceand on free trade; Depew on Cleveland; Secretary Rušk on trusts, etc.; Jay Gould, Daniel O'Connell, etc. Specially selected sample lots of

lets will be sent on receipt of ten or twenty-ave cents. As none of its publications is copyrighted, and as the Reform club is not attempting to make a profit from the sales, clubs or indi-viduals are at liberty to have them re-

produced by local printers.

In addition to the Reform club publications proper the New York World, weekly department, Pulitzer building. New York city, publishes weekly a special series of tariff reform articles and also issues a monthly tariff reform "supplement." These furnish the most effective and economical way of secur-ing in broadside form the latest and most interesting tariff data, and by communicating with the above address special arrangements can be made with nittees for distributing these, either generally or to special classes of voters.

Protection Anglomania.

During the great fight for free trade in lingland in the early fortics the Tories were violent and irrational in their opposition to it, just as the Republicans in this country are now. And occasionally some titled member of the house of commons, notorious for his supply of blue blood and his lack of gray brain matter, would raise the point that McKinley now echoes—the point that protective tariffs compel foreigners to pay our taxes. But these sprigs of nobility brought the blush to the face of the greedy landlords, for whom they spoke, and were laughed at by every one else and were laughed at by every one else

It is mortifying to find the governor of a great state going to the England of 1840-6 -to the Tory landlords of that Lingland—for protection arguments to use in this country today.—Standard. They Know Enough to Kick. The Chicago Inter Ocean says that "the people of the west are too far re-"the people of the west are too far removed from the influences of foreign
trade to be easily caught by free trade
theories." But they are not far enough
removed to be out of the reach of the
tax gatherer and the duty collector behind merchants' counters. And judging by the number of Democratic govthe new tariff. ernors and congressmen in the western states and the size of the anti-Lepub-

lican majorities they know enough to kick when they are pinched.—New York FLYING MACHINES.

HOW THEY WILL AFFECT COMMERCE, WAGES, PRICES AND TRUSTS.

Already Have Too Much Commerce, and Anylievice to Quicken Transportation Yould He Pollowed by Dire Besults.

The Iron Age of Sept. I says: "Pennington's airship factory in Chicago is just completed, and the aluminium car, which weighs 235 pounds, the inventor says, will start for New York in three or four weeks.'

Think what this means! If his ship can inccessfully navigate the air we may next year see hundreds of these man made birds darting from city to city and from continent to continent carrying pas-sengers and valuable freight. How fine they will look and how they will aid commerce by reducing the time between points now connected only by circuitous railroads, rivers or ocean routes! But horrors! What will become of McKin-ley, of protection, of the workingman and of the farmer, and last, but not least, of the hundreds of dearly beloved tariff

Hence every true believer in Mckinleyism curses all improved means of communication and all inventions that 'oster commerce and cheapen the prices of commodities. But the McKinleyite sees even greater danger from this new mahine. He sees it puncturing more holes in the McKinley tariff bill than a full Democratic congress would make. Of what use will be custom houses when airships can cross our borders by day or night at 10,000 different points and can anchor in 1,000,000 different places? What unrivaled opportunities would be provided for smuggling! The vigilance of 10,000 customs officers could not pre-

tities of pauper made goods would soon lower the price of hundreds of articles. Woolen goods, plate and window glass, tin plate, pearl buttons and dozens of other articles that now sell here for double the prices in Europe or Canada would soon come down almost to a com-mon level. And what terrible effects it would have upon farmers and laborers! It would probably reduce their expenses fifty dollars per family, and they would all-free traders and protectionists alike -be foolish enough to buy all they 5 ce could of these cheap goods. They would even work the harder to produce all they could to exchange and get their fill

vent smuggling by wholesale, and the competition in smuggling in large quan-

already have too much commerce. As

one of them puts it, we would be better

ca if the oceans were walls of fire.

of goods for once. Increased production would make demand for more labor, and this would raise wages. Higher wages would meen increased consumption, and the wheels of industry would just hum, not only on this but on the other side of the ocean, It is un-Christianlike to think that our European neighbors would prosper with us, but then it couldn't well be helped while goods could be exchanged thro

benefits of the natural and artificial advantages in production of all other nations. This could not lower the prices of farm products, for our farmers have the best opportunity to produce in the 2 m world and now compete with all other nations. It could not lower wages, for it would remove no barriers that obstruct the passage of labor from one country t another—because there is none to re-move. It would in fact raise wages by increasing the amount of goods that could be purchased with a certain sum But the poor trusts—how they would suf-fer and perhaps die under such competition! The Pocket Cutlery trust, which has raised prices 50 per cent, since 1890 would have to reduce prices at least 40 per cent., because cutlery costs only about half as much in Europe as here. The Cartridge trust, which has ad vanced prices here 99 per cent, and sells 30 per cent. cheaper in Canada, would have to have a leveling down of prices Hundreds of other trusts now making millions out of the tariff, only thousands of which have to be spent to sustain protection, would have to be content with ordinary profits or yield up the ghost en

Such are some of the afflictions that will follow the introduction of flying machines. If protectionists understand the situation they will bribe Mr. Per nington to stop work on the airship which will do them a thousand times more harm than Peck's report on wages will do them good.

Steel Balls. Missouri has one maker of steel rails

or\$2,108 per ton. His product was worth,

less wages, \$849,382. His protection in 1880 to pay difference in wages was The total wages he paid, then, \$57,618 On the same quantity and quality made this year his protection will be \$272.544 but instead of paying \$5.67 per ton wages he will pay less than \$2. The exac amount he pays, Mr. Frick says, is none of the business of congress. He may give his amployees what he likes and steal what he likes from the money granted by congress as the difference in

One protected mill owner is the same as another. They all use pauper labor, supported by a public tax, and the employer pockets from one-quarter to three-quarters of the pauper dole. Protection is the robbery of the paupers employed and the swindling of the public.—T. E.

Purchasing Power the Test of Wages. Power to buy is curtailed by increased cost of commodities. Your money wages are what you can get for them. The tariff taxes things to make them dear in the selling. Workingman, you are the buyer.-St. Louis Corrier.

As an offset to Lord Salisbury's recent utterances as to a partial return to the policy of protection, it is interesting to observe how France fares under her new tariff law, which is avowedly the extremest system of protection enforced anywhere in Europe. Last year her du-ties were raised from 25 to 50 per cent., and the law which went into effect in February has shown during its first three months how it is likely to influence trade. The results seem to have been promptly felt, and are frankly disappointing to protectionists. They hoped, by levying almost prohibitive tariffs, practically to stop the importation of foreign manufactured goods The decrease in these for the first quarte year has been some 3,000,000 francs; but the value of manufactures exported at the same time fell off 93,000,000 francs. It is hard to account for this important decline on any other basis than that of

Meantime imported food supplies in-creased by 34,000,000 over the same period of 1891, and as the duties on these were all much higher the increased cost came directly out of the pockets of consumers. Without stopping to compare some interesting particulars in which the trade of this year has differed from that of last, it remains to note the fact that, contrary to expectation, the increased duties have resulted in a loss of revenue. Instead of greater customs dues, for the last three months the re-ceipts show about \$1,000,000 less than in the first quarter of 1891, and nearly \$2,500,000 less than the budget estimate And since the increase of duties, with new schedules and categories, involves a larger corps of officials, this smaller revenue has between the same dates cost about 1 000,000 francs more to collect. The principle of protection seems to have been carried to an extreme in France where it ceases to protect.—

President Harrison's tardy recognition of Mr. Blaine's action in forcing the partial amelioration of reciprocity upon a bill that had no original saving clause will hardly atone for his previous action in claiming all the credit of it. Good as far as it goes, this so called reciprocity ts still "a sham," as the Democratic platform declares it to be. It untaxes for-eigners only. It applies to our poorest instead of to our best customers. And it favors other countries at the expense of our own. New York World.

"AND THE VILLIAN STILL PURSUED HER."

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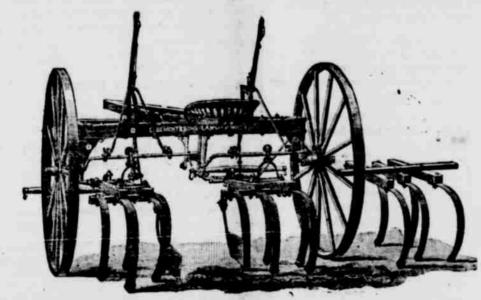
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3RD-BECAUSE it has such perfect center draft.

4TH-BECAUSE there is no weight on horse's neck 5TH-BECAUSE of the regularity of the soed sower.

6TH-BECAUSE there is no jerking of the horse's neek.

7TH-BECAUSE it is an ABSOLUTE FORCE FEED broad east seeder.

8TH-BECAUSE the teeth are made from the best quality of highly tempered steel.

9TH-BECAUSE it has two levers instead of one, which enables the operator to lift one section over an obstruction while the other cultivates.

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